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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

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☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., Address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.

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The money must always accompany the Order, as in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 4, 1874. NO. 252.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

THE BRUSSELS INTERNATIONAL LAW CONGRESS.

LONDON, July 3.—The Earl of Derby, in the House of Lords to-day, in reply to interrogatores of the Earl of Denbigh, stated that the British government had deferred its answer to the invitation to participate in the proposed Congress at Brussels until the latest moment. It had given no particular encouragement to the project, but as all great European powers had consented to take part in a Congress which aimed at the mitigation of suffering, it was thought that an absolute and unconditional refusal would be liable to misrepresentation, and the government had, therefore, decided to accept the invitation, stipulating that England was not to be required to discuss rules of international law governing the relations of belligerents, or undertake any new engagement in regard to general principles. The scope of the Congress did not include matters relating to maritime warfare. England would not send a representative unless she was distinctly assured on those points, and especially on the last. In any case, her representative would not be empowered to consent to the adoption of any new rules. He would simply watch and report the proceedings, the government reserving full liberty of action.

FREDERICK WILLIAM, OF GERMANY, IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

LONDON, July 4.—The crown Prince Frederick William, of Germany, and Princess Victoria, his wife, have arrived at Ryde, in the Isle of Wight.

France.

MANIFESTO FROM COUNT DE CHAMBORD.

PARIS, July 3.—The Count de Chambord has issued a manifesto, in which he claims to be the King of France by birth, and offers himself as the means of restoring the prosperity and grandeur of the empire.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, July 3.—Steamships Wyoming, from New York; Ohio, from Baltimore, and Indiana, from Philadelphia, arrived out.

MOVILLE, July 3.—Steamship Ethopia, from New York, arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON July 3, 5 P. M.—Consols for money, 92¾@92⅞; for account 92⅝@92⅞. U. S. 5-20's, 1865, 106½; do 1867 10-⅝; 10-40's, 105½; new 5's 104¾. New York Central 92; Erie 28¾; do preferred 47. Sugar afloat 25s. Refined petroleum 25½; Turpentine 25s 6d@26s.

PARIS, July 3.—Rentes 60 francs 10 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, July 3.—Cotton firm: middling upland 8¼d; Orleans 8¼@8⅝d. Sales 15,000 bales; American 8,000; speculation and export 2,000. Breadstuffs quiet; California white wheat average 12s 2d@12s 5d; club 12s 5d@12s 10½; red Western spring 10s8d@10s 9d. Cheese 65s.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 3, 1874.

A SURPRISE FROM THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT—PROPOSALS INVITED FOR THE BALANCE OF THE FIVE-TWENTIES.

The leading bankers were surprised this morning to receive a circular from the Secretary of the Treasury inviting proposals for the remaining $179,000,000, or any part thereof, of the funded loan bearing interest payable quarter-yearly, interest payable in coin and exempt from taxation, authorized by the act of July 14, 1870, and an act amending the same, approved January 20, 1871. Proposals will be received until noon of the 23d instant, and the new five per cent. bonds are to-day quoted in the gold market at 102 75-100 to 103. Bankers generally are puzzled at the circular, and various theories are held, one being that the Secretary has already concluded a negotiation with some Syndicate for a part of all these bonds on condition that he should offer them to the public, and provided they did not bid more the Syndicate should have them at the price whatever it may be agreed on. The *Post* says if no arrangement has been made with any Syndicate, the move of the Secretary is astonishing, for the Secretary cannot expect that the banks will take part of the loan, when the larger part may go at a price below what they pay, and which would destroy their market for sellers.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Robbery of Montana Stages by Masked Highwaymen.

SALT LAKE, July 3.—Two Montana stages were robbed last night at Big Dry Creek, twenty-five miles south of Pleasant Valley, at 11:30, by four masked men armed with shot guns. The south coach was stopped first, run into the brush and held until the north coach came. T. C. Jackson and a passenger named Billings lost three hundred and sixty dollars. The robbers recognized Jackson and returned him his money. A passenger named Jones, on the south coach, was robbed of sixty dollars. The treasure box of Wells, Fargo & Co., was broken open and everything of value taken. Their loss is not known.

Sentence of the Buffalo Contractor.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 3.—Charles Tigwall, the contractor convicted of manslaughter in the fourth degree for the falling of a building under his construction, by which several lives were lost, was sentenced this afternoon to pay a fine of five hundred dollars.

Tar and Feathers for One.

CINCINNATI, July 3.—George Ferguson, Jr., of Lawrenceburg, Indiana, was tarred and feathered by the people of that place this afternoon, because of using, as was alleged, indecent language to two little girls.

CASUALTIES.

A Pittsburgh Huntsman Wounded,

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GALLIPOLIS, O., July 3, 1874.

One of four men from Pittsburgh, who were out hunting a few miles below this place to-day, accidentally shot himself in the shoulder, tearing it entirely away.

Another Kerosene Explosion.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

DAYTON, O., July 3, 1874.

Last evening, Miss Weil, residing with her parents on Council street, attempted to carry a lighted coal oil lamp from one room to another. The lamp exploded and the burning fluid was spattered over the unfortunate girl, who was soon enveloped in a mass of flames. Her screams attracted the attention of the family, who succeeded in extinguishing the flames, but not before the girl's clothing was almost all consumed. The young lady's injuries are severe, but not necessarily fatal.

FIRE RECORD.

Philadelphia—$60,000.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.—Early this morning Henry Loth's mill, for the manufacture of sewing machine cases, at Broad and Wallace streets, was burned. Loss $60,000; insurance, $40,000.

Cheyenne—$10,000.

CHEYENNE, WYOMING, July 3.—Another fire here last evening, caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp in a China house, burned three small dwelling houses in Eddy street, and two business houses on Sixteenth street. The loss will not exceed $10,000.

Safety of the Faraday.

HALIFAX, July 3.—Communication has been had with the steamer Faraday. After leaving Halifax she experienced continuous fogs near Torbay, and was greatly delayed. It is hoped she will reach Portsmouth in a few days. All on board are well. The report of the wreck of the Faraday was sent from Pictou to the *News* by E. W. Chipman, of Halifax.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day.—For the Middle Atlantic States, generally clear weather, east to south winds, rising temperature and falling barometer. For the Ohio Valley, clear or fair weather, decidedly high temperature, southeast to southwest winds and stationary or falling barometer.

Hon. Samuel Hooper, of Massachusetts, declines a renomination to Congress.

The steamers Washington, from Brest, and Rhein, from Bremen, have arrived at New York.

It is said that A. H. Holt, of Illinois, will be appointed chief clerk of the Internal Revenue Bureau, *vice* Mr. Avery, appointed chief clerk of the Treasury Department.

The coroner's jury on the Mill River disaster have agreed upon a verdict censuring the Legislature, the mill owners, the engineers, the contractors and the County Commissioners.

In the double scull, five mile race at Poughkeepsie yesterday, Edward Hood and Christian Englehard defeated the Wedgell brothers by ten lengths, in thirty-eight minutes.

Inducements to Cash.

Twenty-five cents per barrel on *Flour* and one per cent. discount on *Sugars, Roast Coffees, Syrups, Tobaccos, Cheese*, and all kinds of *Groceries*, if paid within ten days from date of bills, at the *Checkered Front*. T. C. Jenkins.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

ANOTHER APPOINTMENT.

Hon. Marshall Jewell, of Connecticut, for Postmaster General.

Mr. Jewell Cables His Acceptance from St. Petersburg.

Commissioners to Wind Up the Freedman's Bank.

The Mail Transportation Difficulty.

STATISTICS OF THE POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Appointment of Indian Commissioners

The Equestrian Statue of General Thomas.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3, 1874.

Another Postmaster General.

The troublesome question of finding a successor to Postmaster General Creswell, is finally disposed of by the appointment of Hon. Marshall Jewell, of Connecticut, now United States Minister at the Court of St. Petersburg. Mr. Jewell accepted to-day by a cable dispatch, and will of course return immediately. In the interim, the First Assistant Postmaster General, Mr. Marshall, will probably have charge of the department, as Mr. Creswell is anxious to be relieved as soon as possible.

Freedman's Bank Commissioners.

Robert Purvis (colored), R. H. T. Leopold, of the Treasury Department, and Postmaster General Creswell were to-day confirmed as Commissioners to wind up the affairs of the Freedman's Savings bank. Mr. Creswell has the subject under advisement, but will almost certainly accept. The salary of the Commissioners is three thousand dollars each, and it will take three years to wind up the bank. They will make this city their headquarters, but the matter will not occupy their time to the exclusion of all other business. No dividend is to be paid until twenty per cent. shall be realized.

Transportations of the Mails.

The Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad threatened, some time ago, to throw off the postal cars on July 1st, in consequence of inadequate compensation, but on learning of Mr. Creswell's resignation, President Hinckly has written to the Postoffice Department stating that they would run the postal cars until August 1st, so as to give Mr. Creswell's successor an opportunity for a fresh negotiation upon the subject. Colonel Thomas A. Scott wrote some days ago to the Postmaster General inviting him to meet the railroad men in New York in consultation upon the postal car question. In accordance with Mr. Creswell's suggestion, the conference has been arranged to take place in this city at an early day next week.

Some Postoffice Statistics.

When Mr. Randall retired from the Postoffice Department, in June, 1868, the number of postoffices was 24,461. There has been an increase of 8,074 since Mr. Creswell's incumbency, when the number of appointments vested in the President was 849. Since then the number has increased to 1,408. The number of miles over which the mails were carried, was increased from 36,018, in 1868, to 67,000. Mr. Creswell estimates that the revenues of the Department for the last fiscal year will amount to over twenty-six millions of dollars, being an increase, but still some five millions short of the expenditures.

The New District Government.

Messrs. Blow and Dennison have given bond as District Commissioners, and Mr. J. H. Ketcham will doubtless do so to-morrow. The new government formally begins Monday next.

The Day We Celebrate.

To-morrow will be generally observed as a holiday by public officials and everybody else.

Personal.

The President and family left for Long Branch this evening, and Secretary Bristow goes to Louisville to attend the funeral of a near connection, and arrange his private affairs for a prolonged absence from home.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3, 1874.

APPOINTMENT OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

The Secretary of the Interior to-day appointed as members of the Board of Indian Commissioners, to fill the vacancies which recently occurred, Therein R. Butler, of New York city, Gen. H. H. Sibley, of St. Paul, Minnesota, and Clinton B. Fiske, of St. Louis. These appointments increase the number of members of the Commission from four, at which it was left by the recent resignations of Mr. Brunot and others, to seven. Secretary Delano will soon fill the remaining three vacancies.

STATUE OF GENERAL THOMAS.

The committee of army officers to select a model of an equestrian statue of General George H. Thomas, have agreed upon that designed by L. Q. Ward, and will have the statue erected in Washington, if Congress or the District government will make the necessary appropriation to erect a pedestal.

TWO ARRESTS FOR FORGING CERTIFICATES.

Mention was heretofore made of discoveries of forgeries of orders for firemen's and policemen's certificates on the office of the Comptroller for the District of Columbia. To-day Albert Underwood and Thos. B. Warrick, both colored, were arrested on an information charging them with forgery. Several other parties connected with it will also be arrested. Underwood has been messenger in the Comptroller's office for some months. He was a member of the late District Legislature, and is a well-known local politician. Warrick graduated from the Howard University as a lawyer, and has since acted as clerk in the Collector's office.

MANSFIELD, O.

The Temperance Campaign---Preparing for the August Election---Women Actively Interested.

MANSFIELD, O., July 3, 1874.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

A large temperance and anti-license meeting was held to-night in the public park, and was addressed by Thomas McBride, Esq. Strong efforts are being made throughout the county to defeat the license clause of the proposed Constitution. Several meetings have been held in the county which have been well attended considering the season of the year. At one point only, has there been any violence shown, where two or three stale eggs were thrown. The meetings will continue till election day. The women are taking an active part in the campaign. Many anti-license men will vote against the entire Constitution as an additional chance of defeating license.

FORT WAYNE.

New Water Works in Prospect--Not Much of a Fourth,

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., July 3, 1874.

Active measures are being taken by the Merchant's Exchange of this city to establish a system of water works. It is not yet known what particular kind but it is not very likely to be the Holly.

The new Gas Company are looking up a location for their works. They will be situated near the Pittsburgh depot.

The Fourth will be observed here in a very quiet manner. The fire companies are going to Warsaw to join in a tournament there.

Plan of Centennial Exposition Hall.

CINCINNATI, July 3.—Mr. Henry Petit, engineer of the main hall of the Centennial Exposition building to be built at Philadelphia, presented the plans of the main hall to Director General A. T. Goshorn, in this city to-day, for approval. Mr. Goshorn approved the plans and telegraphed the fact to the Finance Board at Philadelphia, so as to enable that board to let the contract immediately. The building covers eighteen acres, resembles in general plan the London Crystal Palace, is, like it, constructed of iron and glass (very little wood being used), and is about twice as large. The estimated cost of the building is one million two hundred thousand dollars.

Great Bargains in Organs.

The most perfect organ of the present day is the Burdett. It outlasts two of any other make, and it is the easiest to learn on and sing to. A child of six years old can work and manipulate it with perfect ease, and while one grown up persons find the general run of organs too hard to operate, the Burdett is handled with perfect ease by the most delicate. A single hearing of the musical tones of the Burdett, and a glance at their beautiful and substantial cases, will settle the question of their immeasurable superiority over all competitors.

They are sold here by Messrs. H. Kleber & Bro., 122 Wood street, at such reduced prices as to compete in that respect with the common set sleo-shop instrument sold about the city. Call at 122 Wood street and convince yourself.

STATE NEWS.

Our excellent contempory, the Lancaster *Examiner*, has enlarged its borders, and come out in a fine new dress. It is a hard hitter in the cause of Republicanism, a good newspaper, and deserves the success with which it is meeting.

The Philadelphia Orangemen, or American Protestant Association, propose to give a grand celebration on the 12th of July, and preparations are being made for the largest turnout of the kind ever seen in the country. Invitations have been sent to all the Lodges in the United States and Canada.

The iron ore mines at Boyertown have all stopped except the old mine of the Phoenixville Iron Company, which is still operated. Twenty-five men with Mr. Richard Richards as superintendent, are here employed. Some thirty tons of ore are mined and shipped from these works daily.

At West Chester, on Friday night of last week, Moses Jordan, aged seventy years, who had been despondent for some time, and had tried to cut his throat some weeks ago, jumped from a second-story window and was killed. He leaves an estate estimated at $100,000 to $200,000, with few, if any, relatives to claim it.

Among the 240 deaths in Philadelphia, last week, were those of ten persons, seven men and three women, who had lived to good old ages, viz: Honora McMahon, aged 80; Albert Ashmead, 80; Edith Watt, 82; Bernard McMenomy, 82; Basil Wood, 82; Hannah Valentine, 86; John Tamer, 87, Levi Morgan, 87; John D. James, 88; and Aaron Shloss, 94.

The Johnstown *Tribune* says: At the foot of Plane No. 5, on the old Portage Railroad, there are two abandoned coal drifts from whence two large streams flow respectively. The water running from one of them is strongly impregnated with sulphur, while the other, not more than ten yards distant, has such a decided alum taste as to pucker up the lips of the person drinking the same as if he had just been eating persimmons.

Here it is, just as it was printed in the Allentown *Chronicle* of the 29th: This afternoon, at one o'clock, an Alderman and a Senator devised a way of keeping cool, but the Alderman rather enjoyed the most of the benefits. They built a dam in the gutter in front of the office of Thomas B. Metzgar, Esq., and while the Senator kept the dam in repair the Alderman took off his shoes and stockings and sat on a chair with his feet in the water. The spectacle was a very edifying one.

The Williamsport *Register* says: Alexander Sokoloff, Major General, Russian Imperial Service, Constantine, (Russia), is now in this city stopping at the Herdic House. We understand his government has deputed him to come to this country to look around for machinery. Having examined the various manufactures here, he has found some articles that much please him, and he has secured the same for shipment to his country.

The Titusville *Courier* says of the New Castle and Franklin Railroad: The track laying on this new road will commence August 1st. The road will run through a rich agricultural district. A correspondent writes us that the crops all along the line of the road look splendid and that the farmers are elated in consequence. There are some very fine coal fields along the line of the road, which will now be developed, and attract both capital and labor. The road when completed will do an immense business.

The Lancaster *Express* says: The affairs of the Columbia Steel and Iron Company were amicably arranged yesterday, and the announcement of this fact will be gratifying news to many persons. Messrs. Maitland, Audenreid & Co., bankers and brokers of Philadelphia, have bought the works, and Colonel Cadwalader pays the creditors. A meeting was held in the Court House yesterday, when everything was satisfactorily arranged and the proceedings in bankruptcy withdrawn. The works will soon again be put into operation.

The Greesburg *Tribune and Herald* says: Jacob Lowry and wife, of Ligonier township, now aged respectively eighty-four and eighty-two, and who have been married sixty-two years and raised a large family, paid a visit to one of their daughters, Mrs. Henry Oursler, in Latrobe, a week ago. They are both active and hearty, and look as though they might live many years yet. They reside in Ligonier Valley. Mr. Lowry was a soldier of the war of 1812, and marched from Berlin, in Somerset county, to Erie, sixty years ago. Their children, grand children and great grand children now living, number seventy-six, eighteen of whom were soldiers and officers in the war to suppress the rebellion.

A MOVEMENT has taken shape in the Southwest to ship wheat and provisions from Galveston to Liverpool, and the enterprise is stimulated by the obstructions at the mouth of the Mississippi river, which seriously interfere with the Liverpool trade of New Orleans. Galveston is the depot on the Gulf of an extensive railway system in Texas and Kansas, and it appears that the western border of Missouri is connected with it by rails, for a delegation from the Kansas City, Missouri, Chamber of Commerce has lately been in Galveston to open a through line for Western produce. Kansas City has become the leading centre of the provision trade of Kansas and Western Missouri, but the merchants of that place think that the great length of the rout from there to the Northern Atlantic cities by rail is a sad drawback upon their trade. They, therefore, seek a shorter route via Galveston.

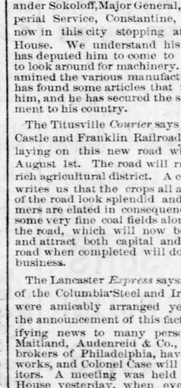
THE New York *World*, with the thermometer in the nineties, finds courage to talk about the coming fuel of the world, which is to be peat. That which it takes nature a million of years or so to do, to convert peat into coal, is to be done by a mechanical invention in half an hour. Thus we are to have a fuel which is to have no slag, makes no cinders, produces the hottest kind of fire, and is to cost much less than coal.

S. M. Burnham, recently appointed to investigate the condition of the treasury of Holmes county, Ohio, has made a report to the Auditor of the State, showing a defalcation of $23,742, but attributing no blame to the present treasurer, except for informality in keeping his accounts.

Dealers Beware

of brands of flour represented by traveling men as being the same as my *Great White* River. The commission they get for their orders amount to a dealer's profit. T. C. Jenkins.

THE Great White River Flour is now being made under a new patent, and is giving general satisfaction. It is now the leading brand in his market. Every dealer should keep it.



CHEAPEST

Flour AND Grocery House

IN PITTSBURGH.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

The Great White River Flour,

Jenkins's Snow Flake and Golden Fleece.

Complete Line Groceries.

Cleveland and Louisville Lime.

Sugars, Syrups, Cheese, Tobaccos, Teas, Roast Coffees, &c., &c.

☞ No Charge for Drayage.

☞ No Retail House connected with this establishment.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—SECOND STORY FRONT Room, with Bathroom in rear, suitable for a Dentist. Location unsurpassed. Call at 63 Fulton street, near Wylie avenue.

FOR RENT—DWELLING NO. 186 Second avenue, opposite Park, having all the modern improvements. Gas, Water and Heater. Apply to ADDISON MILLER, Oakland, or A. FALLOU, rear of premises.

FOR RENT OR SALE—NEW TWO-STORY Frame House, with Bay Window, containing 6 Rooms, Vestibule and Hall, Water in Kitchen; Lot 45x200, with Grapevines, &c., located on Grandview avenue, Mount Washington, Thirty-fifth ward, commanding the finest view in the city. Rent moderate to a good tenant. For particulars, &c., apply to E. ABEL, Commercial Counting Room.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—PARTNER—PARTY with $500 to take an interest in a light Manufacturing Business. J. H. BEAN, 97 Wood street, Second Floor.

WANTED—MACHINISTS—A FEW good Machinists, to whom immediate employment will be given. Apply at Works, Carson street, above bridge, South Side. ROBINSON, REA & CO.

WANTED—EVERY SPORTSMAN—To call or send for a price list of Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, &c. Address J. H. JOHNSTON, Great Western Gun Works, 385 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—TEACHERS—FOR ELIZABETH Borough Public School (term eight months), one male, as Principal, at $75 00 per month; four females at $40 00 per month. Applications will be received to July 15, 1874. W. B. SPRAGUE, Secretary School Board.

WANTED—PURCHASERS—FOR Cheap Lands. I am prepared to furnish cheap Mineral, Coal and Timber Lands in tracts from 1,000 to 10,000 Acres each in the States of Arkansas, Texas, East and West Virginia and Kentucky. These lands are well located on navigable streams, accessible by railroads, and will be sold low for cash or exchanged for city or country property at its market value, by applying to E. C. KEYS, 66 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Pennsylvania, Missouri and Michigan Pine Lands a specialty.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—TWO GENTLEMEN TO occupy a second story Back Room, with Board. Apply at No. 154 Third avenue.

BOARDING—WANTED, BOARDERS and Lodgers in a pleasant neighborhood. Apply at No. 65 Lelliestreet, Allegheny city.

BOARDING—TWO RESPECTABLE young men can be accommodated with Board in a private family, Federal street, Allegheny city. Address DONAHOU, Commercial office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—700 POUNDS MINION TYPE nearly new. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply at this office.

FOR SALE—BELTING AND HOSE—Pure Oak Tanned Leather Belting and Hose, at HARTLEY, McKEE & CO.'S, 58 Smithfield street.

FOR SALE—A GOOD RETAIL GROCERY Store, with Stock, Fixtures, &c., and good run of custom. For sale cheap. Apply at 22 Diamond, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—A FINE COUNTRY Home; nearly 6 Acres of Land attached; abundance of Fruit; six minutes from Station, on Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad. Address or call on J. D. BEEND & CO., Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and Second-hand, of all sizes, Stationary and Portable. 2 to 60-horse power, for on hand. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P., F. W. and C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—BUILDING LOT—IN Fourteenth Ward, on Atwood street, near Oakland Car Station; will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Enquire immediately of HENRY F. STEWART, No. 48 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND MACHINERY—Engines and Boilers; one 10 by 20, two 8 by 20 and one 7 by 14 inch Engines; one Drill Press and one Shirt and Pant Press, to order. M. E. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW DOUBLE-FLUE Boilers, 20x36; twelve Portable Boilers, from 12 to 20 horse power; Engines from 8 to 80 horse power; one Hoisting Engine and Roller. ANDERSON, MAXWELL & FORTEE, 40 Park Way, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—THE FINEST SITE FOR Residence in either city, 105 feet on Ridge avenue, Allegheny, by 200 feet deep to a 10 foot street, half a square from the Park. Will be sold as a whole or in parcels to responsible persons. C. A. CARPENTER, Pennsylvania Railroad.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING Lot, 50 feet on Seventh Ward Passway, on the northeastern side of Rural avenue, beginning 80 feet eastward from Negley avenue. Three acres Rural avenue 130 6-10 feet, by a depth of 218 8-10 feet, adjoining the residence of Dash. Negley, Esq. For particulars apply to W. K. JENNINGS, Attorney-at-Law, Fifth avenue, corner Grant st.

FOR SALE—SMALL FARM SITUATE by the road to Negley Cemetery, Pa. Good farming land, with Dwelling of four rooms, young Orchard of bearing trees. Will be sold cheap for cash or for city property. Also, 10 Building Lots situate in Sixteenth Ward, between two graded thoroughfares in the city (Penn and Liberty Avenues). Will be sold on long payments. Apply to G. W. RANKIN, Real Estate Agent, No. 104 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.

The finest collection of Steam Engines and Boilers ever offered for sale in this market. Engines new and second-hand, Portable and Stationary Tubular, and Double flued Portable and Stationary Tubular, guaranteed to carry 100 pounds steam pressure with perfect safety. Will sell to suit customers very cheap for cash or its equivalent.

INDUSTRIAL MACHINE WORKS.

HUGH M. BOLE,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

DIVIDENDS.

IRON AND GLASS DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK has declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the earnings of the last six months, payable forthwith.

HENRY STAMM, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 64 Fourth Avenue (Second Story), Pittsburgh, July 3, 1874. Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT. PER SHARE, to be credited on the Stock Notes.

JOHN H. ELLONINGER, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, Pa., July 3, 1874.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after July 6, free of taxes.

W. McCANDLESS, Cashier.

Pittsburgh, July 3, 1874.

SMITHFIELD SAVINGS BANK OF PITTSBURGH, (late Wylie Avenue Savings Bank).—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the Stockholders on or after July 20th inst.

W. W. SCOTT,
Secretary and Treasurer.

July 4, 1874.

ARTISANS' DEPOSIT BANK—DIVIDEND—The Board of Directors of this Bank have declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable on and after the 15th of July.

J. F. STARK, Cashier.

Pittsburgh, June 30, 1874.

MASONIC DEPOSIT SAVINGS BANK, No. 135 Smithfield street—DIVIDEND—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (5) on the deposits of the 1st of January last, for six months, free of all tax, payable on and after the 10th inst.

C. McLEAN, Cashier.

Pittsburgh, July 1, 1874.

PENN BANK—THE DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 15th inst.

W. N. RIDDLE, Cashier.

Pittsburgh, July 1, 1874.

PITTSBURGH NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE—DIVIDEND—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable forthwith, free of tax.

J. H. HILL, Cashier.

Pittsburgh, July 1, 1874.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, No. 14 Smithfield street—DIVIDEND—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after July 12th, 1874.

JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Pittsburgh, July 1, 1874.

LIBERTY IMPROVEMENT BANK—DIVIDEND—The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the net earnings of the six months ending June 30, 1874, 2½ per cent. to be credited on stock and 2½ per cent. payable in cash forthwith.

THORNE, Cashier.

Pittsburgh, Pa., July 1, 1874.

PITTSBURGH SAVINGS BANK—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable forthwith, free of tax.

THOS. ROGERS, JR., Cashier.

Pittsburgh, July 1, 1874.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK—DIVIDEND—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the past three months, payable forthwith, free of tax.

CYRIS CLARKE, JR., Cashier.

Pittsburgh, July 1, 1874.

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND—FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the past three months, payable forthwith, free of tax.

J. D. SCULLY, Cashier.

Pittsburgh, July 1, 1874.

DIVIDEND—BANK OF INDUSTRY—The Directors of this Bank have declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand, out of the profits of the last six months.

M. HANRAHAN, Cashier.

July 1, 1874.

ALLEGHENY REAL ESTATE BANK—DIVIDEND—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand.

W. A. CLEMENS, Cashier.

Allegheny, Pa., July 1, 1874.

ARSENAL BANK—DIVIDEND—The Board of Directors of this Bank have declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENTUM upon the capital stock, payable at the Banking House, corner Butler and Forty-third streets, forthwith, free of tax.

JOHN W. RIDDELL, President.

Pittsburgh, July 1, 1874.

PEOPLES' SAVINGS BANK OF ALLEGHENY, PA.—DIVIDEND—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after July 6, 1874, free of tax.

P. YOUNG, Cashier.

Allegheny, June 29, 1874.

DIVIDEND NOTICE—FREEHOLD BANK AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION—The Directors of this Bank have declared a Dividend of (5) FIVE PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable forthwith, free of tax.

THOS. STEEL,
Secretary and Treasurer.

June 26, 1874.

OFFICE ALLEGHENY BRIDGE COMPANY.—DIVIDEND.—The President, Manager and Company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny river, opposite Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny, have this day declared a Dividend of

ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS

on each share of the Capital Stock, out of the earnings of the last six months, which will be paid to stockholders or their legal representatives, by the Treasurer forthwith.

W. ROSEBURG, Treasurer.

Pittsburgh, July 1, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST CO.—The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of

FIVE (5) PER CENT.,

Out of the net earnings for the six months ending the 30th ult., on the amount of the capital stock paid up.

Dividend payable on and after the 15th inst., in cash on full paid shares, and credited to account on all shares.

☞ Transfer Books will be closed until the 16th inst.

H. ROSENBERG, Treasurer.

NOTICES.

TO OWNERS OF DEAD ANIMALS.—I am now prepared to remove dead animals from the City of Pittsburgh and Allegheny. Orders may be left at the office of the Board of Health, Municipal Hall, Pittsburgh, and City Hall, Allegheny City.

EDWARD CZARNICKI.

NOTICE—

Property-holders on SECOND AVENUE, between Marbury street and Glenwood, are earnestly requested to make Gas and Water connections at the the earliest possible moment, in order that the ground may settle before the pavement is laid.

W. J. LEWIS,
Tths President Second Avenue Commissioners.

NOTICE—

PENNSYLVANIA IRON WORKS.

Mr. E. MILES and Mr. W. T. BROWN are admitted to an interest in our business, and the firm name and style is changed to EVERSON, MACRUM & CO. from this date.

EVERSON, GRAFF & MACRUM.

Pittsburgh, July 1, 1874.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.—Desiring that the public should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their Meters Tested to leave their orders at the office of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they shall receive prompt attention.

E. H. SMITH, Inspector.

NOTICE—THE MANAGERS OF THE SHELTERING ARMS have resolved to admit into their House, Wilkinsburg, a limited number of incurables, who on account of incurability cannot be admitted into any of the city Hospitals. Much expense will attend this branch of our work, but only a small charge will be required varying from $3 to $5 per week; to be paid monthly in advance. Protestant Women only admitted. All persons desirous of availing themselves of this offer can communicate with Mrs. GEO. H. THURSTON, 16 Cliff street and Mrs. F. H. EATON, Addison street, near Center avenue, at their residences, or through the Postoffice. By order of the Board.

Mrs. FELIX R. BRUNOT, President.

OFFICE UNION BRIDGE COMPANY—

NOTICE TO RIVERMEN.

Notice is hereby given to those interested in the navigation of the Allegheny River, that on and after JUNE 8TH, 1874, the channel from South Abutment to Pier No. 4, (distance 312 feet), will be temporarily obstructed by the false work of the first span of Union Bridge. The Contractor will keep Red Light by night, as signal of danger.

By order Board of Directors.

F. W. SMITH,
Chief Engineer.

Pittsburgh, June 1, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER, Municipal Hall,
PITTSBURGH, June 26, 1874.

CITY TAXES, 1874—

Notice is hereby given that the several Assessors have placed in this office duplicates of

CITY,
CITY BUILDING,
FIRE,
SPECIAL,
WATER WORKS, INTEREST AND SINKING FUND,
POOR,
CITY SCHOOL,
WARD SCHOOL,
CITY BUSINESS TAXES, and
WATER RENT,

For the year 1874, and the said Taxes and Water Rents will now be received, subject to the following regulations:

DEDUCTIONS.

Five Per Cent. Deduction will be allowed if paid on or before the first day of August, 1874.

ADDITIONS.

Ten Per Cent, will be added to all Taxes and Water Rents remaining unpaid after August 1, 1874.

Ten Taxes assessed for the South Side Wards, (from Twenty-fourth to Thirty-second), inclusive, will be received at the City Controller's office.

For the accommodation of the public this office will be kept open on SATURDAYS until 8 o'clock P. M., until August 1, 1874. Statements of taxes will be furnished upon application.

C. L. MAGEE,
City Treasurer.

T7th

ELECTION NOTICES.

UNITED SAVINGS BANK—The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on WEDNESDAY, July 8th, between the hours of 1 and 3 P.

The Commercial.

SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1874.

THE *Post* is still painfully struggling with a spavined conscience.

WE INVITE the attention of the *Post* to the fact that an American genius, now in Paris, has invented a "steam declaimer." Our contemporary should import one. It would be a decided saving of wind.

GENERAL BURNSIDE will deliver an oration at Knoxville, Tennessee, to-day. Between eleven and twelve years ago he delivered some very convincing arguments in the same city—uttered from the cannon's mouth.

NEARLY seventy million dollars have been disbursed this week, in the shape of dividends, interest, etc., the payment of which large sums may naturally be expected to create unusual activity in commodities, real estate and other enterprises.

"THE tide known in America as the tide of lying has begun to rise. Along in September and October it will beat its flood."—*St. Louis Dispatch.*

Quite true. About that time every Democratic paper in the country will be sailing gaily along on its Stygian waters.

THURSDAY'S New York papers publish comparative tables showing the deliveries at and shipments from that port for the six months ending June 30; from which it appears that an unusually liberal business was transacted there during that period, the receipts and shipments of grain, in particular, being the largest ever known.

THE "unco' guid" people of Boston are just at present greatly excised over the announcement of the government that it has a claim of a million dollars against the importing dry goods house of JORDAN, MARSH & Co., of that city, for fraudulent importations. There seems to be no doubt that the government will be able to prove its case.

THE Commissioner of Internal Revenue has just made a ruling which is of special interest to all retail dealers in ale, beer and beverages of similar character, to the effect that they must destroy the stamps upon all packages of fermented liquors by driving the faucet directly through them and in no other manner. In all cases it is requisite that this be done.

CANADA papers state that Hon. GEORGE BROWN, editor of the Toronto *Globe*, is to have a baronetcy conferred upon him by the Queen of England, "in recognition of his valuable services at Washington in behalf of the reciprocity treaty." Baron BROWN will find that his "services" in that direction were quite barren of results. The treaty will not be ratified by the United States.

THROUGHOUT the country the political cauldron begins to simmer quite warmly. In almost every State the Republicans are easy, watchful and self-reliant, while almost everywhere there is a serious division in the opposition ranks in regard to the question of defeating the Republican candidates. The puzzling problem of "How to do it," is creating a vast amount of uneasiness in Democratic circles generally.

THE suit brought by the Wisconsin rail road companies asking for an injunction to restrain the Railroad Commissioners of that State from interfering with them by suit or otherwise, for refusing to obey the new railroad law passed by the last Legislature, is now pending in the United States Circuit Court at Madison, whose decision on the subject will be awaited with considerable interest by all who are concerned in railroad undertakings.

EVERYBODY, everywhere, appears rejoiced at the settlement of the finance question, since it enables them to make definite arrangements for the future. All the leading mercantile houses in the country report that during the past season their sales have been only for immediate wants, and that, with confidence restored, abundant crops, and a good export demand for cereals, the autumn trade must necessarily be very active. All of which is eminently satisfactory.

JUST SO. The Ku-Klux law having been passed for the purpose of preventing white Southern cut-throats from massacreing their colored neighbors, a leading journal of that section denounces it as "an outrageous attempt to restrain the liberties of the people," and sighs for a Democratic United States Supreme Court to pronounce it "unconstitutional." Let science, commerce, art and learning die, but leave, O, leave intact the right of every Bourbon to "wallop a nigger" whenever the inspiration seizes him.

THAT postal-car difficulty between the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company on the one hand, and the United States Postal authorities on the other, which was to have been inaugurated on the first instant by the refusal of the former to transport the mails over its road, except in ordinary baggage cars, charging for the transportation of the mail agents at ordinary passenger rates, did not take place, the postal cars having been dispatched as usual, and no new orders relating to the matter having been issued by the company to its agents. Possibly discretion was considered to be the better part of valor.

PROMISE and performance: Just before his election Governor COKE, of Texas, pledged his word of honor that if elected he would have the money in the Treasury to pay off the floating debt of the State within a hundred days from the date of his inauguration. The time expired on the 19th of last month, and not only has he not succeeded in negotiating the bonds required to be sold for the payment of the debt in question, but he has not even been able to get an advance upon them at a reasonable rate of interest. This, notwithstanding that Texas is an empire within itself, and that the sum needed is only a million dollars. But people are not addicted to investing money in a Pandemonium, if they can help it.

A COMPARISON of the number of immigrant arrivals at New York during the first six months of the present year with the total arrivals for the corresponding period of last year, shows a falling off of nearly fifty per cent. The difference is chiefly observable in the German element, which is mainly accounted for by the fact that wages are much better in that country this year than last. In addition to this, the German government interposes numerous vexatious obstacles to the departure of its subjects to other countries, among other things peremptorily forbidding the sale of passage tickets to the United States by agents within the limits of its authority. As a general rule, however, the immigrants are of a much better class than those of former years.

LATE New Orleans papers publish extended reviews of the condition of the sugar and rice crops of the lower Mississippi valley, which are decidedly encouraging in their nature, more particularly since the great floods, and the disorganization of labor have given rise to not a few gloomy predictions. The *Times* of that city estimates that "in sugar the losses by the floods will not amount to more than about 10,000 hogsheads, and it is estimated that the yield will be from ninety to a hundred thousand hogsheads. The acreage devoted to rice culture has been largely increased this year, the increase amounting to about 6,000 acres. The rice crop is exceedingly profitable, and it can hardly fall below 110,000 barrels, which would be 30,000 in excess of last year."

IT APPEARS that the lake movement of grain this year largely exceeds that of the same period last year, notwithstanding the dull times and the unusually low rate of freights. Since the opening of navigation, according to the Buffalo *Express*, the receipts by lake, of grain, including flour reduced to bushels, aggregate 20,310,000 bushels, against 17,250,000 for the same time last year. Indeed, that paper states that this year shows a better record in the receipts by lake than during the past eight years, and affirms that the same is true with regard to the exports by canal. The shipments by canal since the opening this year aggregate 15,000,000 bushels of grain, against about ten million bushels for the same time during the three previous years, and the canal tolls collected at that port up to the first of July, this year, amount to $388,509 88, against $320,944 80 to the same date last year. The shipments by railroad, from January 1 to July 1, this year, amount to 4,360,000 bushels of grain, against 3,234,000 bushels last year. The receipts at lake ports continue heavy. From January 1 to June 21, the receipts at the five lake ports were, this year, 65,704,000 bushels of grain and 2,898,000 barrels of flour, against 48,766,000 bushels of grain and 2,173,000 barrels of flour during the same period of time last year. The Erie Canal tolls are also increasing; being, at Buffalo, $69,565, this year, in excess of last; while for June they were $233,295, or an increase of $35,185 over the corresponding month last year.

DOGS AND MEN.

IF DR. WILLIAM A. HAMMOND is correctly represented by the newspaper reporters, he is certainly gifted with a quite remarkable faculty of scientific divination, a prime qualification for success in the pursuit of any experimental science. Though some of the most important and brilliant discoveries have been made by accident, their authors stumbling upon them while in search of something else, the *man* of science does not usually work at random. He sets out in pursuit of an object and so contrives and directs his experiments as to find it. In other words, in consideration of all the facts and principles known to him as bearing upon the subject of his investigations he assumes or conjectures that such or such a combination will yield such or such a result, and pushing his researches with reference to this "antecedent probability," as it seems to him, he succeeds or fails in the attempt, as genius or fortune may favor or frown upon him. It was thus that English FARADAY and American HENRY made their great discoveries in magnetism and electricity. But we have slightly wandered from Dr. HAMMOND. He, it is asserted, has always held and contended that in case of death by hydrophobia, a sufficient examination of the body with the instruments now available would reveal a true lesion—that is a diseased part peculiar to the malady. In this view Dr. H. differed from nearly all the most approved authorities, as almost all the books state that dissection discloses no characteristic indications of hydrophobia, the most general ly present features being a redundance of blood with inflamation in certain of the internal organs. Dr H. had also always regarded hydrophobia as a disease of the nerves, not of the blood. Entertaining these views with great strength of conviction Dr. HAMMOND entered upon the examination of the remains of MCCORMICK, with the advantage of knowing exactly what to look for. He fully expected to find the characteristic lesions in the medulla oblongata, and he found them there, "irregular black spots showing the extravasation of blood." It is announced in the New York newspapers as "a great scientific discovery," and a great scientific discovery it may be. We do not presume to question the claim farther than to suggest that the proclamation of it may be somewhat premature. The Doctor himself is hardly responsible for the unqualified terms in which the claim is put forth, as we are bound to suppose that he well knows how much remains to be done in the way of investigation before the discovery can be considered as verified.

Strangely enough Dr. HAMMOND's discovery had barely been made, perhaps had not been published when doubts were started as to the madness of the dog which had bitten MCCORMICK. Carefully and patiently followed up by two or three of the physicians who attended MCCORMICK and pronounced his disease hydrophobia, these doubts have been resolved almost into certainty that the animal which caused the disease was not mad at all. It is certain that Mr. MASON's "brindle bull-terrier" which scratched MCCORMICK's right knuckle with his teeth nine weeks ago, is at present alive and apparently well, esteemed by his master as a first rate ratter, admired by his mistress as always intolerant of loafers, "not being able to abide them," and affectionately regarded by little children as a most patient and amusing playfellow. The doctors, however, are sure that MCCORMICK died of hydrophobia, and Dr. HAMMOND, thanks to his faculty of sagacious anticipation, has not been in the least put out or embarrassed by the occurrence. In fact, the doctor says that he "had said many years ago that it was not necessary for a dog to have rabies to produce hydrophobia in the human being." Dr. CROSS also, an eminent physician of the metropolis, thinks that this case proves that "*any dog* that bites a person may inoculate that person with a poison which may develope into hydrophobia."

This is startling doctrine verily, and if accepted as true or even plausible, it is likely to effect a speedy and complete revolution in the ancient relations between the human race and the domestic dog. If every dog carries in his teeth a venom more terrible in its effects a thousand fold than the venom of the rattlesnake or the cobra de capello, he must, it should seem, cease to be the familiar companion of men, the welcome plaything of children he is at present. However, even if these New York GALENS are correct in their view, the peril which the fact involves amounts to very little. To certain persons the sting of the honey-bee is inevitable death, while some persons are put to great inconvenience and even suffering by the probe of a single musquito. The human teeth sometimes convey poison with their bite, and there are perhaps few animals whose bite may not under certain conditions of the human system cause injury or death. That the mere bite of the sane dog without worrying, seldom produces important results may be taken as a well established fact, in view of the intimacy of the species with men and of the infrequency of painful consequences.

Even when suffering from rabies the dog in the fewest instances inflicts a fatal injury. According to a high authority on the subject the attempt artificially to inoculate dogs with the disease by means of the rabid saliva, succeeds in only twenty-three cases out of a hundred, while of a hundred persons bitten by dogs known to be mad only twenty receive the disease. Clearly, whether or no imagination ever cause the disease, as some physicans maintain, imagination has much to do with the terrors which it inspires and with the paroxysms of precaution which overcome the inhabitants of our American cities in the hot weather. Still these panics must be allowed to have one good result, in however ungrateful or fantastic a way, they instigate the destruction of a portion of the useless if not dangerous multitude of ownerless or uncared for curs which swarm everywhere.

Since the foregoing remarks were written, we have seen a card from DR. HAMMOND, in which he corrects the impression conveyed by the newspaper reporters with reference both to the nature and the merits of the discovery claimed for the Doctor. Dr. H. claims for himself no other credit than that of having successfully followed out an old line of research. There is also, it appears, good reason to believe that, not MASON's brindle bull-terrier, now in health, but another dog, taken to the pound and killed and therefore presumably mad, was the dog which bit Mr. MCCORMICK.

"THE DAY WE CELEBRATE."

The Romans had a common proverb to express the sweetness of beholding from a secure position on the shore a storm-tost sailor struggling with the perils of the sea, —a proverb which one of their poets endeavored to soften by the comment that the spectator's pleasure was not derived from the sight of another's distress but from the consciousness of his own exemption from vexation. It is a nice distinction and about the reality or unreality of the difference we need not much concern ourselves. Perhaps on this Fourth of July citizens of the Republic who feel the need of national self-complacency as an element indispensable to the spirit of the day and its enjoyment can not do better than look abroad for the required inspiration. If swindling flourishes among them, as it flourishes just now in the empire of Kaisar WILLIAM, unlike the subjects of his German majesty the citizens of the Great Republic are not harassed with dread of impending war and are not taxed to maintain an army of half a million of men in anticipation of their need. More fortunate than the people of France, we do not live in a state of anxious suspense between despotism on the one side and anarchy or mob rule on the other. Comparing ourselves with the subjects of Queen VICTORIA or Czar ALEXANDER or King VICTOR EMANUEL, few of us would be at a loss to assign fifty or a hundred reasons for preferring our own political and social condition to theirs. We know the worst of ourselves even as the world knows it. Whatever corruption or other evil exists among us is proclaimed from the housetops and in every street; publicity is an essential part of our system, of which it is destined to be the safety, whereas of the old world governments and society reticence and concealment are supporting pillars. Hence in one case, shame and reproach for a time, followed, as we may trust, by purification and permanent prosperity, and in the other case, the slow, gradual, ever-accelerating accumulation of wrong and defilement, so rooted and entrenched in existing institutions as to be virtually a part of them. Whether in the struggles or in the hopeless resignation of those who suffer by them we may take courage if not comfort.

Looking about us at home we may readily find grounds for the hopes associated with the day. Congress has once more adjourned without having done any irreparable mischief, and in the deference it has shown for enlightened public opinion we may discern a sign of good augury. In all directions the people in their devotion to the cause of education, however awkward or mistaken their efforts may sometimes be, are proving themselves aware and worthy of their high vocation as a nation called to verify by exemplifying its capacity for self-government. Indications may be seen in almost every part of the country that the peculiar difficulties and dangers attending the great experiment are being ever better understood, and that the need of more thorough instruction and more accurate knowledge on the part of public men is beginning to be duly appreciated. Hence it would be foolish to doubt that when the time of trial for America foretold by the Scotch prophet shall have come; when the "new Spiritual Pythons," "the enormous Megatherions ugly as were ever born of mud which" to the sad prophet's vision "loomed huge and hideous out of the twilight future of the United States," shall have arisen, there will be fit champions to encounter and slay them. In truth, one or two of these monsters which appeared some time ago are already in doleful dumps under the energetic and telling blows of their antagonists.

THERE can be no doubt of the fact that the reckless and corrupt management which to a greater or less degree has of late characterized a portion of our railroad and other enterprises, is bringing us into bad repute in Europe. Remarking on the late fall in Erie stock, the London *Pall Mall Gazette*, a fair-minded journal, says:

"The suspicion which our shrewd American cousins have contrived to throw over every enterprise in which they have a finger has deepened till there is nothing in the market so utterly discredited and so subject to panic as American securities. At the moment not a syllable is heard of the natural worth, the inevitable growth, of the undertakings in which Englishmen have become such large shareholders; attention is almost exclusively turned to the shameful management of many of them in American 'rings' and 'corners.'"

Another illustration of the truth of the homely old adage, that honesty is the best policy, and of the fact that, in the long run, knavery is but another name for besotted self-injury.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Squeak the fife and beat the drum,
Independence day has come.

When the *Post* is at sea, it is very much at sea.

Independence day. Fire-crackers *and* orations!

Veracity is evidently not the forte in politics of the *Post*.

Fizz! pop! bang! Crackers, pin-wheels and sky-rockets!

If, to-day, you take yours "straight," you will be apt to go home to night "crooked."

The leading representatives of the eastern book trade will hold a convention at Put-in-Bay, July 21st.

If cleanliness is next to Godliness, we fear Pittsburgh is a good way from the Kingdom of Heaven.

Beecher or no Beecher, it is still better to trust and be deceived, than to lose one's faith in human nature.

The annual production of butter in this country is estimated at 700,000,000 pounds, and it is still spreading.

It is not an idle or a prurient curiosity which clamors for light, Mr. Beecher, but a wise regard for morality.

To-day people will be apt to believe Goethe's saying that the most dreadful wild beast in the world is a boy.

Chicago is excited over the alarming increase of its street begging population, which was never so numerous as now.

Now why can't every handful of men and women who have a hobby of their own organize themselves into a "political party?"

Somebody suggests that ex-Presidents have seats in the Senate for life—not from particular States, but from the country at large. Is it A. J.?

Theodore Tilton retires from the chief editorship of *The Golden Age* with the next issue of that paper, but will continue to write for the paper.

The new Currency law is rapidly being carried into effect, and the whole thing promises to get into working order without any derangement of the finances.

See the fine poise of public opinion. Beecher is scarcely anywhere unconditionally condemned. Tilton is scarcely anywhere unqualifiedly believed.

Do you know that the leaves of the common walnut tree placed over doors, windows, mantels, or in wreaths or bunches about the house, will drive flies away?

Almost everybody in New York who has been bitten or scratched by a dog at some former period of life, is beginning to imagine he has symptoms of hydrophobia.

The comet is going to try the temper of the earth about the 20th prox., by coming as near as Venus is permitted to approach, and by enveloping us in the Eastern edge of his tail.

Somebody who has supplemented weather probabilities with "poker probabilities," tells us that the variety of "hands" that can be played with one pack of cards is 2,598,960.

The importations into this country of iron and manufactures thereof, during the first six months of this year, were only about half as large as during the corresponding period last year.

An English capitalist has just purchased three square miles of land in Kansas for himself, and four square miles for two of his friends. They all intend to come out with their families next spring.

Soldiers entitled to increased pensions under the new law need only to furnish the Pension Office with their certificate, and the increase will be allowed without the intervention of a second party.

Every local paper should give a column of State news gleaned from their nearest exchanges, in order to give the city journals an opportunity to assist them in disseminating the news of their regions.

The marine disasters during June of vessels belonging to or bound to or from ports of the United States numbered 17, the value of the lost vessels, exclusive of their cargoes, being estimated at $480,000.

Chattanooga exalteth her horn. However, she has some right to boast and to be hopeful, for she is surrounded by immense stores of the raw material of wealth, and she is working with all her energy to develop them.

PERSONAL.

The Earl of Dunraven has purchased a ranch in Colorado, and is now occupying it, in company with his friend Dr. Kingsley, a brother of the celebrated Canon Kingsley.

And now Martin Farquhar Tupper, the "proverbial philosopher," announces his intention to visit this country on a lecturing tour. After the cholera, if you please, Mr. Tupper.

J. H. Magee, pastor of an African congregation at Cincinnati, is in moral collision with his sheep. He is charged with calling "several of the most ancient deacons 'nasty old gray-headed devils.'"

Mr. George Grant, the proprietor of the famous Victoria Colony, in Kansas, is the largest landholder in America. He is a Scotch gentleman who acquired a large fortune as a silk merchant in London.

A New York *Herald* correspondent went down to Long Branch and saw the ladies bathe. He was moved to quote from Byron's "Giaour:"

"Shades of the mighty—can it be
That this is all that remains of thee?"

A New York journal says: "Eugene Hale is thirty-eight years of age, having been born in the town of Turner, Oxford county, Maine, June 9, 1836." If he had not been born in the town of Turner, Oxford county, how old are we to suppose he would have been by this time?

A novel question is soon to come before the Louisville courts. Frank Lamadrid, a musician, joined the Knights of Pythias some months ago, and in the process of initiation was so badly bruised and beaten that he died two or three days after. At least this is what his widow claims, and she claims also $100,000 damages.

A curious sample of Irish oratory was recently given in the English House of Commons. One Major Morris, an Irish "Home Ruler," having made some statement the accuracy of which was questioned, exclaimed, "If the honorable gentleman chooses to challenge me we can retire." Here there were roars of laughter, upon which the speaker added, "I mean if he challenges my accuracy, we can retire to the library, and I will show him he is wrong."

THE COLORADO BUG.

Effects of Paris Green.

The Colorado bug, which has been steadily traveling southward, has at last reached Maryland, Delaware and Virginia, and is causing great havoc among the potato vines. The entire crop has been destroyed in Maine, but by the application of Paris green its ravages are being checked in this section of the country. As to the fatal effect of Paris green on all varieties of insects, no one who has ever tried it will have the slightest doubt. It makes short work of roaches, and all other household pests. Chrome green has been palmed off by some dealers for the genuine article, and whilst the demand is so great, care should be taken to obtain it only from the most reliable and responsible houses. The Agricultural Department at Washington calculated that this bug was travelling southward at the rate of sixty miles a year, and would not reach Maryland until 1880, but it has evidently stolen a march upon the scientists.

A correspondent of the Wilmington, Deleware, *Commercial* thus gives his experience with the use of Paris green:

Yesterday I went out to Plumgrove Farm, Mill Creek Hundred, and found millions of this bug eating the leaves of the potato. I had plenty of Paris green with me, and we mixed it with plaster, one pound of the poison to one bushel of plaster, and dusted the vines with it. Then I watched the intruders with a strong magnifying class. They curled up and seemed completely overcome.

They are very easily dislodged by picking the vine, and if you will take the trouble to grind them in the dust with your foot, I think it will be just as destructive as the poison. But this must be attended to every day for some time, for they are in all stages of development. I saw clusters of the little yellow eggs on the underside of the leaves, and thousands of the larvie just hatched out and creeping up to feed, and others half grown in a soft, slimy state, eating the leaves like ravenous silk-worms; while here and there were the perfect beetles ready to fly. They have three broods in a year. The female lays seven hundred eggs in one confinement.

J. G. Robinson, of West Chester, Pa., has been experimenting with the bug, and thus relates his experience to the *Argus*:

His crop was litterally besieged by the insect, and on Saturday morning last he procured some air-slacked marble lime, which he spread upon a portion of the crop, and upon investigating the result in the evening, he was surprised as well as gratified at finding the lime-sprinkled portion of the patch entirely free from the bug, while on the other portions they were increased five-fold in numbers.

He has since made further experiment with the lime, and the result is very flattering. Mr. R. says that the marble lime is preferable because of the absence of magnesia, which is detrimental to vegetation.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Bishop Dwenger, of the American pilgrims party, has left Rome for Vienna.

Rev. H. H. Hall and wife embarked on Wednesday last on their return to China.

The Rev. R. J. Nevin, Rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Rome, arrived last week from Europe.

Rev. I. N. Candee, D. D., died at Peoria, Ill., on Friday, June 13, in the seventy-third year of his age.

Rev, J. J. Murry, D.D., we learn, will attend the Round Lake, New York, camp meeting next week.

The Rev. F. A. Meade has accepted Christ Episcopal church, Smithfield, Isle of Wight county, Virginia.

Rev. J. E. Craig, pastor of the Baptist Church, Sewickley, Pa., has handed his resignation to his congregation.

Religious revivals continue throughout Scotland, and some of the most eminent clergymen in the kingdom are there.

The corner-stone of a new Lutheran church will be laid in Newry, Blair county, on the afternoon of the 7th of July.

The Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, have appointed Friday, August 21, as a day of fasting and prayer.

The Rev. E. P. Miller has accepted the position of Assistant Minister of St. John's Episcopal church, Elizabeth, New Jersey.

The minister should preach as if he felt that although the congregation own the church, and have bought the pews, they have not bought him.

The Rev. T. W. Davidson has resigned St. John's Episcopal church, Marietta, and entered upon his duties as rector of St. Luke's, Altoona, Pa.

The exercises at Liberty Street Methodist Church, last Sabbath, were very interesting. Rev. R. T. Miller, the pastor, is deservedly popular.

Rev. Lloyd Morgan of Monongahela City will preach next Sunday morning and evening in East Birmingham Baptist church, South Nineteenth street.

The Rev. G. P. Shetky, D. D., has resigned Trinity Episcopal church, Marshall, Michigan, and accepted Trinity church, Bay City, in the same State.

Rev. Dr. Asa Mahan, formerly President of Oberlin and also of Adrian, Michigan, College, sailed for Europe on Saturday last, to be absent two or three months.

The Rev. T. P. Hutchinson entered upon his duties as minister-in-charge of Calvary Episcopal (Bishop White Memorial) church, Philadelphia, on the 1st of July.

St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, at Homestead, under the pastrol care of Rev. J. K. Melhorn, will be completed next fall, and will be a commodious building.

Dr. Connop Thirlwall, after filling the office of Bishop of St. David's, Wales, for forty-four years, has resigned his high position. The fact attracts much attention in England.

The *Episcopatian* reports that in six months the ministry of the Reformed Episcopal Church has increased from one to nearly twenty, and its membership of the church from four persons to 1,300.

The Pittsburgh Ministerial Association of the Methodist Church, will meet at Bellevue, July 9, at ten o'clock A. M. All the members are earnestly requested to attend, and contribute to the interest of the occasion.

Rev. J. W. Lindsay, of the Boston University, sailed on Wednesday of this week, for Europe. He expects to be absent about six months, and to go east as far as Jerusalem. His son and daughter accompany him.

Rev. E. K. Squires, of Cumberland Presbyterian church, of Pittsburgh, and Rev. H. D. Patton, of Hopewell Cumberland Presbyterian church, near Van Buren, Washington county, exchanged pulpits last Sabbath.

Rev. Dr. M'Cauley, President of Dickinson College, will sail for Europe on Saturday next by the Cunard line. He goes out to attend the British Wesleyan Conference as fraternal delegate from the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The corner stone of the new Methodist Episcopal church at Ursina, on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, will be laid on Sabbath, July 5th. Dr. I. C. Pershing has engaged to be present, and will preach in the Lutheran church at 10½ A. M.

St. Peter's new church, corner of Sherman avenue and Ohio street, Allegheny, will be dedicated on Sunday morning, July 5th, at 10 o'clock, by Rt. Rev. Bishop Domenec, after which a solemn Pontifical high mass will be celebrated, and a dedication sermon preached.

A new house of worship is being erected at Bethel, Pa., by the Methodist congregation of that place. This is one of the oldest and most respectable congregations in the Methodist Church, Rev. W. T. Wilson, pastor in charge, is laboring to build up the Church in all particulars.

Rev. E. O. Haven, D.D., formerly President of Michigan University, and also of the Northwestern University, has been elected President of Syracuse (N. Y.) University. Dr. Alexander Winchell has been elected to the newly established chair of geology and botany in the same institution.

Rev. William C. Schafer, pastor elect of the St. Paul's congregation, Waynesboro, Pa., has been received by the Mercersburg Classis, and the call to him was duly confirmed. He will be ordained and installed on the first Sundy in July, by a committee consisting of Revs. Dr. Higbee, D. Y. Heisler, and S. K. Kremer.

WE HAVE received from the agents in this city, Messrs. J. R. Foster & Co., No. 68 Fifth avenue, parts No. 5 to 8 of Guizot's "Popular History of France." In the COMMERCIAL of June 12th, a highly favorable opinion was expressed of the work, and it is only necessary now to say that the numbers before us fully sustain the judgment founded on the first issues. The steel plates accompanying each number are really excellent, while the numerous wood engravings are very fine. The paper and printing are worthy of the high character of the book. As a whole, the publication has never been excelled in typographical beauty by any book printed in America. Capt. E. W. Blair is the special soliciting agent for this region.

THE railroad war in Wisconsin is reaching fever heat. The Madison *Democrat* says: "When the West Wisconsin Railway Company sees its depot buildings smouldering ruins, its track torn up and its bridges burned, it will learn that it is dangerous to trifle with an outraged public. We counsel moderation, and the certain, though remote relief the laws afford, but we understand the temper of the people too well to suppose that they will listen to advice when their rights are being trampled on, their business ruined and their property destroyed." This outbreak was caused by the Company refusing to stop the trains at Hammond Station, a conductor having been arrested there and fined for some violation of the railroad law.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH MCNEILL, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JNO. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins Township.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
HENRY M. LONG,
W. H. GRAHAM,
HENRY GERWIG.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES ONSLOW,
CHARLES JEREMY.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
D. B. MORRISON,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
J. P. MCCORD,
JAMES LARIMER.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley,
H. K. SAMPLE.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
A. B. YOUNG,
GEORGE ARCHIBALD.

FOR JUDGE ORPHANS' COURT,
W. G. HAWKINS, Jr., Wilkins Township.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
E. A. MONTOOTH, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN MCQUAIDE, Etna.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
G. W. WEDDELL, McKeesport Borough.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
HENRY R. CHALFANT.

Self-Defense.

To a criminal neglect of preventive medication may be ascribed a majority of the ailments which affect humanity. It is a well ascertained fact, resting on the experience of twenty years, that a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will put even a naturally feeble system in such a state of defense that it will be competent to resist the most prevalent causes of disease, such as the malign influence of miasma, unwholesome water, excessive heat, damp, cold, sudden changes of temperature, &c. Yet there are thousands of persons living in perpetual peril from one or more of these causes, who recklessly omit to avail themselves of the absolute protection which this famous vegetable antidote affords. Intermittent and bilious remittent fevers, rheumatism, general debility, nervous weakness and irregularities of the stomach, bowels and liver, would be comparatively unknown if this palatable specific were in universal use in the districts where they principally prevail.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1863.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent, computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahn, G. Follansbee, Solon Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

FAMILY MEDICINES.

SPECIALTIES!
Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.
We make a Specialty of
Sponges, Fine Hair Brushes, Combs, Pocket Books, Imported Perfumes, Cosmetics, Hair Oils, Chamois Skins and Patent Medicines.
You will always find the Largest and Best Assorted Stock of the above articles at the Drug and Family Medicine Store of
JOSEPH BROWNE,
Cor. Penn Avenue and Sixth Street.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BERKELEY SPRINGS AND BATHS
Bath, Morgan County, West Virginia,
Two and a half miles from Sir John's Run Station, on Baltimore and Ohio Road, 200 miles East of Pittsburgh.
TWO TRAINS DAILY.

The BERKELEY SPRINGS HOTEL,
With first-class accommodations for 500 guests, is now open for the reception of visitors. Every amusement will be found at this delightful Mountain Resort—pure air, beautiful scenery, dashing, bathing, magnificent swimming pools.
Every variety of Baths; natural temperature, 74 degrees Fahrenheit, possessing wonderful curative properties. Post, express and telegraph in office of Hotel. Round Trip Tickets at reduced rates, good till October 31. Carriages moderate; liberal arrangements with families.
Apply at the Office of Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Short Line Railroad for circulars.
For Rooms apply to
A. R. POTTS, Proprietor.

BEDFORD
Mineral Springs.
THE BEDFORD SPRINGS will be open for the Reception of Guests on the 10TH DAY OF JUNE.
Connections are made with Trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, at Huntingdon, Pa., East and West, and on Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at Cumberland, Md., for Passengers from South and West, directly through by rail to Bedford.
Excursion Tickets can be had at Railroad Offices and Baggage checked through to Springs.
For Analysis of Water, Terms of Board, &c., address
A. G. ALLEN,
Superintendent Bedford Springs.
Price of Water in Barrels, (oak).....$4 25
Price of Water in Half Barrels, (oak).....2 25
Price of Water in Kegs, (oak).....2 25
Price of Water in Half Barrels, (in Mulberry).....5 25

ARCTIC.
FORMERLY LA PIERRE HOUSE.
Ocean Street, Cape May City, N. J.
ACCOMMODATION FOR 250 GUESTS.
Is now a first-class modern style House, replete with modern conveniences in great part newly and handsomely furnished, including new spring beds, mattresses, gas, &c. Roomy plazzas open to the sea breeze, about one square from the beach and bath houses, and central to all points of attraction on the Island. Circulars and Cards with cut of the house and full particulars sent upon application.
Coach at Depot and Steamboat Landing.
Terms moderate.
CHAS. S. CARPENTER, Proprietor.
W. W. GREEN,
R. L. CARPENTER.

THE COLUMBIA HOUSE,
AT CAPE MAY.
WILL BE OPENED JULY 1.
Mr. BOLTON, of Bolton's Hotel, Harrisburg, and Washington Hotel, Philadelphia, is still Proprietor of the Columbia. TTHS

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
Cresson Springs, Cambria County, Pa.,
Will open for the reception of guests JUNE 17TH, 1874. For other information apply to or address
GEORGE W. MULLIN,
Proprietor Mountain House,
Or St. Cloud Hotel, Philadelphia.

1874.
SPRING AND SUMMER
SILK, FUR AND WOOL
HATS,
Silk and Cloth Caps,
STRAW GOODS,
Palm Leaf and Leghorn Hats,
AT
PALMER'S
Hat House
151 WOOD ST.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY OF PITTSBURGH, July 1, 1874.

PROCLAMATION.

The public is hereby cautioned that the Ordinance against the use of Fire Works and the setting off Fire Crackers and Fire Works within the city limits will be rigidly enforced.

JAMES BLACKMORE,
MAYOR.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY OF ALLEGHENY, July 1, 1874.

PROCLAMATION.

The public is hereby cautioned that the Ordinance against the use of Fire Works and the setting off Fire Crackers and Fire Works within the city limits will be rigidly enforced.

HUGH S. FLEMING,
MAYOR.

DRY GOODS.

A. D. McKEE
OFFERS A
Magnificent Stock
OF
Suits, Polanaise, Lace Jackets, Parasols, Silk Umbrellas,
COMPRISING
ALL LATEST STYLES
AND AT THE
RIGHT PRICES.
No. 59 Market Street.

GREAT
Closing Out
SALE!
$125,000
WORTH OF
DRY GOODS
Marked Down to Close Out!
James Caldwell & Co.
Have Marked Down the Prices of their Large Stock of Dry Goods with a view to Close Out, preparatory to Removing to their New Store in the Fall.
Buyers in want of Goods will find this a rare opportunity to purchase Choice Goods, at Low Prices, as many Goods will be sold
REGARDLESS OF COST.
The Stock is now Complete in Every Department.
To Secure Choice Seasonable Goods it will be necessary to call early.
A choice lot of Pure Silk Warp Hernanis reduced from $1 25 to $1 00 per yard.
Black French Silks, from $1 50 to $1 25 per yard.
Black Alpacas, from 50c to 37 1-2c per yard.
Chintzes, from 31c to 20c per yard.
Fancy Dress Goods, from 25c to 15c per yard.
James Caldwell & Co.,
118 and 120
Federal St., Allegheny.

NEW
Spring Goods
JUST OPENING,
At Very Low Prices.
SPRING PRINTS,
In Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, American. All the Best Makes and Newest Styles, at Prices Lower than they were ever sold.
Spring Chintzes,
In Percales, French Chintzes, Light and Dark Colored, Handsome Styles at Popular Prices.
LOW-PRICED DRESS GOODS,
The Choicest Assortment in this market, at prices from 12 1-2c to 25c per yard, some Really Good Bargains.
MEDIUM-PRICED DRESS GOODS
In Mohairs, Alpacas, Japs, Silk Warp Goods, Pure Mohair, DeBege, Empress Cloth, in New Spring Shades, Stripes, Grey Mixtures, Spring Plaids, from 25 to 50 cents, all at Prices Much Lower than they ever were.
New Goods Opening Every Day.
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY,
AND
26 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
MERCHANT TAILORS.
WE STILL DO IT! DO WHAT?
WHY, MAKE TO ORDER
The Most Fashionable Garments
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
HENRY SMITH & SONS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
98 WYLIE AVENUE.
C. A. MUHLANBRING,
Draper and Fashionable Tailor,
Has Removed to No. 28 FIFTH AVENUE.
Second Floor, Entrance No. 26.
A very fine stock and elegant assortment of the latest Spring Styles of Goods
Opened this week.
All orders promptly filled; Garments made in the most fashionable style, unequaled for cut, perfect in fit, and thoroughly made.
SPECIMEN PRICES

CITY MATTERS.

Louisiana Relief Fund.

We acknowledge the receipt of the following in aid of the sufferers by the late Mississippi floods:

A lady	$ 5 00
Mrs. Rawders	10 00
First English Lutheran church, Rev. S. Laird, pastor	101 20
J. F. Slagle	5 00
Cash	10 00
German Evangelical Lutheran Church, Smithfield street	25 66

Evangelical Ministerial Association.

The regular monthly meeting of the Evangelical Ministerial Association, of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity, as will be seen by the advertisement elsewhere, will be held in the lecture room of the First Presbyterian church, Pittsburgh, on Monday afternoon next.

Court Notes.

Judge Kirkpatrick will sit in District Court room No. 1, on Monday, to dispose of all cases brought before him. Judges Ewing and White will also be in attendance in their room and it is hoped that attorneys and others having business will be promptly on call.

Before Judge Kirkpatrick the first business will be the argument list.

Another Charge of Larceny.

Mr. W. C. Voight of Liberty street made an other information yesterday before Mayor Pearson against John Mather for larceny. Mather is already in jail on three several charges of a similar nature officers Long and Pender again searched his house on Penn street and found one thousand cigars which were stolen from the prosecutor. Another commitment was lodged against the defendant.

A Fight.

Yesterday afternoon two men named Joseph McDonald and Patrick Devine got into a fight at Campbell's tavern, corner of Montgomery and Redwood street, Allegheny, and both were pretty badly used up. McDonald's face being very badly bruised. The two men were arrested and taken before Mayor Pearson, but his Honor thought the men had been sufficiently punished already, and discharged them.

The Allegheny Health Board.

Last evening the Allegheny Board of Health held a meeting and instructed the health officer to inspect all slaughter houses, bone boiling establishments, &c., and abate all nuisances, and take stringent measures to prevent them. The flowing of offal into Butcher's Run sewer is to be stopped, and the boiling establishments must adopt air tight boiling tanks, or be closed up.

The Ross Riot Cases.

Yesterday the hearing in the cases of W. R. Ross, Esq., against Joseph Lofink, Joseph Lofink, Jr., and John Lofink, for riot, and against Michael Cotts for felonious assault and battery and riot, took place before Alderman Grawford and Hyndman. The Lofink's were held to bail in the sum of $500 each for court, and Cotts was held in $1,000 bail in the felonious assault and battery case, and in $500 bail in the riot case for a hearing.

During the hearing Adam Bender became a good deal exited and shook his list at Mr. Ross and used language toward him. He was ordered to restrain himself but signally failed to do so. He was therefore committed on a charge of contempt, and also on a charge of disorderly conduct.

The Place to Go.

Those of the readers of the COMMERCIAL who buy books should go to the well known establishment of Messrs. Gildenfenny & Hess, No. 45 Fifth avenue. They receive all new volumes as soon as issued in the East; and if you desire a rare book, not to be had in the city, will go to no end of trouble to secure it for you. They also deal largely in stationery, keeping all the latest, most fashionable and best styles, and sell at extremely low rates. As to albums, no house in the city carries such a stock, embracing every variety, from the cheapest to the most expensive. Of pocket-books they have an extensive assortment, so that you cannot fail to be suited as to the quality, style and price. The firm has a very extensive reputation for fair and square dealing, and all who patronize them can rely on securing entire satisfaction.

The Comet.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Within a week persons will be writing words about the comet. Although just perceptible to the naked eye some evenings before, it first become plainly visible last night (Thursday), and this increase in brilliancy will continue until the 15th inst., about or near which time the nucleus will reach the northwestern horizon, the tail extending towards the pole-star. Before the position of this beautiful celestial visitor became apparent to a certainty, many and various theories were suggested, and assumed by the stargazers of our country, and brilliant stars in the northern constellations with in the limits of Ursa Major and Ursa Minor were pitched upon and watched with intense and amazement; and although the unchanging phases of each adopted tail have discouraged many with a less exalted purpose in view, each one by dint of tenacity essential to the concentrated objects, in hailing and welcoming the glorious stranger, among the heavenly host was rewarded by the material collected through centuries of wandering, and whose mighty tail swept like a million-jointed flail from the skies the dust of many mysteries from beyond the limits of telescopic sight, perhaps, and burdensome as spiritual messages from around the heavenly throne itself, to be scattered in profuse blessings within the reach of the myriads of revolving spheres whose wisely governed revolutions are in the scope and compass of Almighty intelligence, while only with the very limited knowledge of the grand science of astronomy, to one's vision the apparent position of this heavenly body is about thirty degrees below and obliquely eastward from the star *Dubhe*, one of His "pointers" in the "Dipper," its celestial latitude is more clearly defined as being situated in the constellation of the "Lynx," which is under the "pointers" as the "Great Bear," *Ursa Major*. This, I notice, was the opinion of Professor Loomis, of Yale college. Some writers placed it in the "Camelepard," nearer the pole. This comet is known as Tittle's, having been discovered by Mons. Coggia, in Marseilles, on the 17th of last April, and seen the first time in Pittsburgh by Prof. Lewis Swift, of Rochester, N. Y., on June 4 following.

It is not the second comet of 1874, as stated in the *Scientific American* of July 4, but it is the third discovered this year (see *Harper's Monthly* for July), the second April comet. It was discovered by Winnecke, at Strasburg, April 12. The first comet that is the two stars in the "Little Dipper," as the top, the pole star and the right arm, and the nearest star in the "Dipper" as the left arm, taken together, form a complete and immense cross; but as the comet's nebulous will gradually pass southward, this cross will soon become irregular and disappear.

Allen, sir, respectfully,

D. FULTON, No. 3 Old avenue.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

R. H. Atkinson, of Luzerne county, bankrupt, petitioned for final discharge, and an order was made for his examination before Register Willard, of Scranton.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

J. A. Wood plead guilty to keeping a gambling house and being a common gambler, charged by Peter Dressler.

John Quinn and George Graham were acquitted of larceny and receiving stolen goods, charged by J. A. Schaffner.

The jury failed to agree in the case of James Dunn, charged with larceny and receiving stolen goods by John Wesenburn.

John Hickey, indicted for aggravated assault and battery, on oath of John O'Brien, was convicted of simple assault and battery.

Peter McAlee, First ward, Pittsburgh, plead guilty to illegal liquor selling.

Nicholas Adrian, First ward, Pittsburgh, plead *nolo contendere* to illegal liquor selling.

Patrick Curley, First ward, Pittsburgh, was found not guilty of illegal liquor selling, but directed to pay the costs.

The following sentences were imposed on prisoners convicted during the week:

J. F. Moran, who plead guilty to larceny, charged with John Lotz, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for three years.

E. T. Anson, convicted of horse stealing and larceny, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years.

Richard Stevenson, found guilty of larceny, was sentenced to the Workhouse for one year.

Wm. Butler, a member of the Oyler gang, convicted of larceny of jewelry belonging to Coroner McCallin, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for three years.

Adam Tetis and Joseph Burke, found guilty of the larceny of iron, were sentenced—the former to six months in the Work House, and the latter to three months in the same institution.

"Chippy" Long, who plead guilty to stealing from a store, and who was convicted of another offence, was sentenced to three months in Work house, in the former case for one year, and in the latter to the jail for thirty days.

Patrick Frederick, old man found guilty of assault and battery, was sentenced to pay a fine of five dollars and costs, otherwise to be imprisoned in jail thirty days. He was also able to pay the fine he was sent to jail.

Charles Walters, found guilty of larceny, was sentenced to the Workhouse for six months.

M. Gallagher, found guilty of the larceny of oranges, was sentenced to the Workhouse for six months.

THE DOOM PRONOUNCED.

Ernest Ortwein Sentenced to Death.

Yesterday at a little before noon, Ernest Ortwein, the Hamnett murderer, was sentenced to death, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judges Sterrett and Stowe being upon the bench. Although a little public interest would had been given to the fact that the sentence was to be passed, a large number of spectators were in attendance.

The prisoner was brought into court at about half past eleven o'clock and sat in the prisoners' box, with downcast eyes and the appearance of strongly repressed emotion.

The court interpreter not being present, County Detective Pressley, at the request of the Court, acted in that capacity. The prisoner rose to his feet in obedience to the direction of the Court, and in response to the question whether he had anything to say why the sentence of death should not be passed upon replied in the had not.

Judge Stowe then said: I shall not undertake to say to the prisoner now and I regret likewise that if his knowledge of the English language would enable him to understand, what I would say in reference to the circumstances of his crime and the course we think he should pursue in regard to his preparation to meet the doom impending over him. But I cannot forbear at this time to thank those gentlemen who have been kind enough at our request so faithfully and earnestly defend the prisoner on the trial of the case. We know now that all that the highest legal ability and the greatest forensic eloquence could do, was done on his behalf, and too, in the face of a strong public sentiment and without any compensation or other reward, which so often arises from the faithful performance of an unpleasant legal duty, and we rest with the more satisfaction upon the fact that the trial was conducted so that nothing could be done under the circumstances to which any legal objection in the mind of the cause that has not been done on behalf of the prisoner.

It remains now to impose sentence upon the prisoner at the bar.

At this point the Judges rose to their feet, and at 11:30 o'clock Judge Sterrett read the sentence, which Judge Stowe then pronounced sentence as follows:

"The sentence of the law is that you, Ernest Ortwein, the prisoner at the bar, be taken hence to the jail of Allegheny county, whence you come, and thence to the place of execution, and there by the Governor of the commonwealth be duly warrant may appoint, and that you then and there be hanged by the neck until you be dead, and may God in His infinite goodness, have mercy upon your soul."

While the sentence was being pronounced and while it was being interpreted to him the prisoners demeanor remained unchanged. After the delivery of the sentence he was conducted back to the jail and will henceforth be kept in solitary confinement.

THE NEW WATER WORKS.

The Allegations of Bad Management at the Pumping Houses.

ANSWER OF MECHANICAL ENGINEER LOWRY.

Counter Charges—Facts and Figures —The Trouble With the Allegheny Engine.

An absorbing topic among citizens is the trouble about the construction of the new water works. A few days ago we published a communication from Mr. C. Howard, contractor for the building of the Hiland avenue and Brilliant hill reservoirs, in which Mechanical Engineer Lowry is charged with bad management and extravagant expenditure of the public money in the construction of the pumping works. The communication was addressed to Councils and was referred to the Water Committee. To give the other side of the story, we publish to-day the result of an interview with Mr. Lowry by a reporter of the *Evening Chronicle*, as follows:

THE AMOUNT OF STONE LAID.

Reporter—What grounds are there for the statements made by Mr. Howard in the communication to Councils?

Mr. Lowry—None whatever. Baring the fact that I have perhaps, brought down from Coll's Quarry more than the standard load per car, How Howard can make me waste the City's money, while at the same time I am getting such heavy loads, is something I would like you to explain to me. If I was a contractor, like Mr. Howard, you can see how it would be money in my pocket. Mr. Scott the President of the Allegheny Valley Road will be paid for every perch in the foundation. I have repeatedly told him that Howard's relation was no news to the road. I have no interest in cheating the railroad company.

Reporter—What about the amount of stone Howard alleges you have laid?

Mr. Lowry—Howard knows nothing about it, and I am going to prove that to everybody.

Reporter—How will you prove it?

Mr. Lowry—I will have the work measured. I am rather glad now that Howard gives me the opportunity to show to the public what I am doing.

Reporter—How will you get it before the public. I see that the Water Committee holds a secret session this evening. It is also said they met secretly yesterday, and the course which some of the members pursued last night gives color to the rumor.

Mr. Lowry—I know nothing about that. If the committee sees proper to investigate my management, of course, I, as an interested party, have nothing to say until reason is afforded me.

Reporter—How much stone is really laid. Do you know exactly?

Mr. Lowry—To a perch. Howard don't evidently like the truth will surprise more persons than Howard.

Reporter—Is it a question of cost per perch, or of quantity? Your friends say you will be able to prove that, according to the original understanding, you have put down stone to make up for the lack of bed rock—that is to say, that on account of not finding bed rock, you laid one or two courses to prevent the possibility of failure, and that the cost of the extra stone laid in that way must be added to the estimated quantity of stone required in the first place.

Mr. Lowry—That is precisely the case. I will show exactly how much stone has been laid in that way. And I will show how much it has cost per perch.

Reporter—That is where the rub comes in. I suppose you will show it.

Mr. Lowry—Yes, it *is* where the rub comes in. I will show that the work has not cost *half* as much as Howard says it has cost.

THE COST OF THE STONE.

Reporter—How much will it cost per perch?

Mr. Lowry—After everything is cleaned up, if I am permitted to go on as I am now, and the railway, sidings, tools, houses and boiler and pump are thrown out of, the work will not exceed, for the floor, $30 per perch, and probably will be less. I will not exceed $40 per perch for rubble. To prove the correctness of this statement, let me say that the total number of perches of stone masonry now laid is 8,468, and 2,047 perches of second-class or rubble work. The pay rolls for June show an aggregate of 3,498 perches of stone laid that month, of which 2,582 perches were first-class and 916 perches were second-class. At $1.25 per perch for the first-class the cost would be $2,-952, and for rubble at $6 per perch, $6,996. The pay rolls for June amounted to $11,329 94, of which sum $23,237 15 was paid for wages. These figures, I think, show that the statement was misinformed or willfully misrepresented the facts.

Reporter—When will the work be done?

Mr. Lowry—I said in my last report, at the end of August. At the rate we are now going it will be done before that time.

Reporter—How about the high wages?

Mr. Lowry—Wages will show, as a rule, argued that first-class workmen are the cheapest in the end. I have already answered that. The question will show whether I am guilty or not in paying extravagant wages. By the by, have you noticed how cheap Mr. Howard has his men? He has paid, from March 1 to May, all his horses, and he paid them only $13,000. Now, counting twenty-six days in the month, would be a total of 13,520 days for the men, and 3,380 days for the horses, making a total of 17,-000 days, for which he paid them *only* $13,000 99—an average of seventy-six cents per day for the men and horses.

Reporter—I guess calculations are correct his labor is very cheap.

Mr. Lowry—No doubt all the worse from the fact that I have been pushing my work as fast as I could do it justice, while Howard is just a year behind me. That is why Howard and Kennedy are after me. There are some things on their side that I will now mention, as they have tried to crush me repeatedly, and had several investigations, but this is a matter that *I* do not appreciate, and exceedingly that *shan't* be smoothed over. I am like Tilton. The last feather has been laid on. I have tried my best to serve the city, and have not been interested in any bond peddling, and the man does not breathe who can stand up and say I have received one farthing wrongfully, while other men on the "knock-down" are pursuing their criminal practices of misappropriation. In the old story of "Stop thief," till the real rogue is under cover.

Mr. DOUGLASS AND HIS BONDSMEN.

Reporter—You mention Knox. What connection has he with this?

Mr. Lowry—I showed Mr. Roberts what I showed the sub-committee of the Water Committee concerning the arbitration in the matter of the stone quarried at Clinton quarry, by Douglass. I had the stone measured by disinterested parties, and they proved that the appraisers allowed Douglass several thousand perches of material to which he was not entitled. Douglass and his bondsmen attacked me through the COMMERCIAL, I gave the facts and figures, which are indisputable. The stone are lying there yet, and an investigation will put the matter to rest. The night Howard was attacked me through the *Telegraph*. That is the channel through which I am assailed now, and if its proprietor or manager was wise, he would not have pursued the course he has done in this matter. I am not a man to take an insult and no right to think otherwise.

Reporter—Who are these bondsmen of Douglas?

Mr. Lowry—I did not intend to say anything about them, but since the cat is out of the bag it is well come out. I knew all along that there was a partnership, virtually, between Howard, Douglass and Mr. Knox. How? Knox has the reservoirs, and Douglas the foundations. At the rate Douglass is going along now, it would not be finished in five years. Howard got Mr. James Littell to go on Douglas' bond, and to show the close connection, Howard, a week or two ago, Mr. Littell, gave him an indemnifying bond. At least Howard gave papers protecting the putative bondsmen, and Douglas signed the bond. Now you can understand why Mr. Littell has made a mistake in this matter. Instead of attacking me, he might have known that the course I was pursuing was the best thing that could be done to protect both him and Love. I had nothing to gain by injuring them, and when the whole matter is sifted, neither of these men will say that the work, so far as I have conducted it, has cost too much.

Reporter—I suppose you have other theories between the appraiser's valuation of the stone at Clinton to Milnor Roberts'?

Mr. Lowry—Roberts said he would not have anything to do with it. I was not surprised at that, knowing that Littell Brothers were in before on a purpose. The intention was to put him on the work. It was a concocted scheme, but it failed to work.

Reporter—Can you prove that?

Mr. Lowry—I can by the proof. Here is the copy of a letter addressed to Mr. Kennedy by Messrs Lane that came into my possession. I called upon Mr. Roberts and showed him the letter report and set them opposite portions of the letter. Here it is. I call it a pretty good piece of developing.

Following is the mosaic work alluded to:

EXTRACTS FROM W. MILNOR ROBERTS' REPORT.	FROM MOSES LANE, CONTRACTOR, LETTER TO W. H. KENNEDY, CIVIL ENGINEER NEW WATER EXTENSION.
"The work, in general, at the Clinton quarry appears to have been systematically conducted."	MILWAUKEE, Dec. 24, 1874.
"I have examined it all carefully, so far as it now admits examination, and find the work generally according to the plans, and I am sure them against leakage, and by benches, where necessary to prevent."	"Glad to hear you are keeping to have Mr. Milnor Roberts' instructions in regard to the present condition of your Water Works. I have looked over all the work under such circumstances, but you must do it. You will find it right in the main slopes and middle of the embankments."
"Care has also been taken to select the best material for the outer slopes and middle of the embankments."	"Proper care seems to have been exercised in preparing the ground under all the reservoir embankments."
"The want of harmony and lack of unity of design in the plans of the different departments of the work, and the want of harmony and lack of unity in the plans of the different departments of the work, and the want of harmony in the affairs in an awkward position."	"Don't think of leaving the work. Things may, and I think will, shape themselves so as to leave Mr. Roberts appointed Consulting Engineer for the whole work there. If such a thing could be brought about I think it would be the best thing for the city, and would also be very pleasant for yourself. You can count me in favor of it."

Reporter—Why did you not make these facts public?

Mr. Lowry—There has been, from the hour the bond business became public, a pressure brought to bear on me. Members of the Water Committee knowing all the facts, pressed to indict me. When the investigation of the fifty thousand dollar payment to Chapman was quenched, they promised to make a report vindicating me. They have not done it. Now I propose to vindicate myself. I shall go to the people, and on my own (with startling emphasis) shall stop me. The man that advises me to the contrary is not now in a position to receive no compensation for the work on the foundations, have done what is right. *I will prove it.* I will go on. If I won't ask any help to do it, either. These men have made the issue—now we will see who is the true friend of the people and faithful. But I would tell you one thing—when they get done investigating me, they won't stop until Douglass' work is investigated. If they do, I wouldn't take all the money in the world and risk the smell such a course will leave on their clothes! The will "probe this thing to the bottom" or not probe it at all, and as the probing has begun, I shall call on the public for the first time in my life to help me find a proper probe.

THE ALLEGHENY WORKS.

After Mr. Lowry had been exhausted on this topic our representative referred to the accident at the Allegheny Water Works.

Reporter—Mr. Lowry how do you account for the disastrous accident at the Allegheny Water Works?

Mr. Lowry—In my opinion the accident might have been avoided if a check valve had been placed in the pumping main, but there seems to be no doubt in my mind that the section of pipe which bursted was defective.

Reporter—Wasn't the pipe tested before it was put in position?

Mr. Lowry—I believe not. I made the plans and specifications for the section, but had nothing further to do with it. In order to guard against accident as far as possible, the section was made a quarter of an inch thicker than any other of the sections used. All the other pieces were tested, and stood a pressure of three hundred pounds to the square inch.

Reporter—What was the pressure on the section when the pipe gave way?

Mr. Lowry—I was present when the accident occurred, and was looking at the gauge. There was only one hundred and fifty pounds per square inch at the time. It should have withstood over three hundred pounds.

Reporter—How soon can a new casting be made?

Mr. Lowry—The casting was made at Smith's pipe foundry, and if a new pattern did not have to be made, it could be supplied in a very brief time.

Reporter—Didn't the firm have the pattern used in the first instance?

Mr. Lowry—Yes they did have it, but, unfortunately, during the accident to the section, it was broken up, and now a new one will have to be made. This will take some time and will delay that particular part of the repairs. We hope, however, to have the engine running again in a few weeks.

THE KIER-STEWART CASE

Answer of Defendant to Plaintiff's Bill in Equity.

Last week we gave the substance of the complaint of Samuel M. Kier, as set forth in a bill in equity against David Stewart, the parties being engaged in the manufacture of fire brick and the erection of works and kilns on Redbank creek, Armstrong county. Yesterday Mr. Stewart, through his counsel, Messrs. E. S. Goodman and Reed Stewart, filed his answer to this city, filed his answer to Kier's bill, and we are thus enabled to give the other side.

Mr. Stewart admits that a verbal agreement was entered into by Keir and himself, for the manufacture of fire brick, and that the terms of which agreement are fully set forth. The partnership was for a term of five years from build city operated to restrain and build city operated to restrain and prevent them, the said Mayor and Controller, from complying with the requisition of your petitioners, and will refuse so to do, and say they will continue to refuse until such time as the proper city officers shall have ascertained the exact amount of the debt of the city of Pittsburgh at the present time, which ought legally, and in accordance with the figures, to be deducted as determining whether the same is equal to seven per centum of the taxable property of said city, and in the event of the present debt or said city being found to be equal to seven per centum, that your petitioners will refuse to issue any bonds whatever, and that the real and personal property within the limits of said city, they threaten to refuse to comply with the requisition of the Act of Assembly, stating that it is unconstitutional in many instances, absolutely, finally, and in any event."

The petitioners then claim that, having been elected to the position of Commissioners, and having partially completed the work, and the City Controller having given them sufficient amount to complete the improvement, before the adoption of the new Constitution, and that it is unjust to your petitioners and the improvement of said city, that the present debt of the city of Pittsburgh is equal to seven per centum of the assessed value of the real and personal property within the limits of said city, in accordance with Section 8, Article 9, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania aforesaid, do not operate to prevent and restrain the delivery of said bonds to your petitioners, and that your petitioners are entitled to have the same delivered to them on their requisition, and said bonds will be when delivered and sold a valid, legal and subsisting debt of the said city of Pittsburgh."

On the reading of the bill the matter was argued at length and on motion of Messrs. Gray's, No. 54 Ninth street. trhs.

Summer Suits.

In this sweltering weather, light garments are essential to health and comfort, and the best place that we know of to get a neat fitting, elegant and comfortable summer suit is at the well known merchant tailoring establishment of Mr. H. Engel, No. 54 Smithfield street. He has a fine stock of goods from which to select, and his prices are very reasonable.

Money Saved is Money Earned;

and any one using Duryeas' "Satin Gloss Starch" and "Improved Corn Starch" *will* save money. trhs

Lippincott's Kerosene Soda Fountains.

In the manufacture of these fountains each of the trade have been carefully studied, and we now present an apparatus in which purity, strength and elegance of finish will be unequaled workmanship and elegance of design. Many styles are shown at our warerooms, and although it was immaterial in this case whether or not the defendant exceeded the ten per centum of the assessed value of the real and personal property of the city. It was held that an ordinance passed by Councils, in accordance with the Constitution, appropriating bonds, was such an appropriation of the money as creates a debt, but that the ordinance which simply does not possibly refer to an appropriation made before it went into effects, it must be prospective.

Reference was made to the debts assumed on the annexation of Allegheny, and the